

RHYNCHOTA INDICA (HETEROPTERA).

BY W. L. DISTANT.

WITH vol. v. of my Rhynchotal portion of the 'Fauna of British India,' the Heteroptera, so far as that publication is concerned, must be considered as a completed subject. Fresh material, however, continues to reach my hands, and, as the Editor of this Magazine has offered me the hospitality of his pages, I propose from time to time to continue the description and enumeration of such species as have not previously been included in the fauna.

The Homoptera will be supplemented in another volume of the original work.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

Æliomorpha fletcheri, sp. n.

♂. Body and legs pale brownish-ochraceous; head punctate, the lateral margins strongly sinuate, central lobe prominent, depressed at apex; antennæ ochraceous, the second and third joints infusate, first joint short, not reaching apex of head, second very short and subobsolete, third slightly longer than either fourth or fifth, which are subequal in length; pronotum granulate, more distinctly so on basal half, a central narrow levigate line, the lateral margins sinuate, the lateral angles subprominent and broadly subacute; scutellum more or less wrinkled and finely punctate, a small pale levigate spot near each basal angle; corium thickly finely punctate, inner margin at apical area of scutellum narrowly blackish; membrane hyaline, distinctly passing abdominal apex; connexivum ochraceous with large segmental brownish spots; lateral areas of sternum and abdomen beneath thickly punctate; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ, its apex black. Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Hambantota (Bainbrigge Fletcher—Brit. Mus.).

This is the second species of the genus at present described from British India.

Halyomorpha illuminata, sp. n.

Ochraceous, more or less punctured with olivaceous-green or fuscous; head thickly olivaceously punctate, the margins moderately reflexed, the apex subtruncate, lateral lobes very slightly longer than the central lobe; antennæ blackish, basal joint ochraceous with an outer black line, first joint almost but not quite reaching apex of head, second shorter than third, third and fourth subequal in length, fifth a little longest with the base ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, thickly olivaceously punctate, excepting a discal transverse ochraceous area between but not reaching the lateral angles, this area is almost impunctate, but usually contains two maculate clusters of dark punctures, extreme margins narrowly ochraceous, lateral angles sub-

prominent and broadly subangulate, lateral margins slightly reflexed; scutellum thickly darkly punctate, a levigate ochraceous spot at each basal angle, the apex stramineous with concolorous punctures; corium thickly but more finely darkly punctate; membrane passing the abdominal apex, pale fuliginous but reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; two spots on each side of pro- and mesosterna, one on each side of metasternum, abdominal spiracles and elongate spots on lateral margins, spots on apical areas of femora, apical third of anterior tibiæ, and apices of tarsi, black. Long. 14 millim. Exp. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. Travancore (G. S. Imray—Brit. Mus.).

Scylax porrectus, Dist., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 345, pl. xii. f. 7; *id.*, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch. i. p. 161, f. 97 (1902).

Since describing and figuring this species I have received, by the kindness of Dr. Montandon, a male specimen from Kurseong, Bengal.

♂. Smaller than female, the lateral lobes of the head somewhat widely separated before the apex of the central lobe as in the female; anal segment in male somewhat longly produced, on each side in a robust curved spine, these spines are laterally very broad, and are provided beneath, near base, with a small tooth [projecting inwardly].

This effectually disposes of the contention of Breddin (Wien. Ent. Zeit. xxvi. p. 93 (1907)), repeated by Kirkaldy (Cat. Hem. (Heteropt.) i. p. 371, 1909), that *S. porrectus*, Dist., and *S. macrinus*, Dist., were the sexes of one species. As both these species were figured (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1887, pl. xii. figs. 7 and 9), where they can both be seen to be female specimens, the suggestion always appeared to me to be bizarre, but until I received the male of *porrectus* the refutation could therefore well be deferred.

Compastes taurus, sp. n.

Body above castaneous-brown; apex of scutellum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; head coarsely darkly punctate, the lateral lobes divergent at their apices, lateral margins slightly sinuate, apex broadly rounded; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, mottled with brownish, third black, ochraceous at base (remainder mutilated in type), first joint not reaching apex of head, second slightly shorter than third; pronotum coarsely darkly punctate, the lateral angles broad, short, a little directed upwardly and forwardly, their apices trisinate, the anterior and posterior angles subacute, the lateral pronotal margins sparingly dentate, an obscure central pale levigate line, and between the lateral angles transversely subrugulose; scutellum more finely punctate and transversely wrinkled, the basal area moderately elevated; corium thickly, somewhat finely punctate; membrane bronzy brown, a little passing the abdominal apex, an obscure ochraceous spot at the outer basal angle; sternum

blackly punctate, orificial areas broadly blackish; abdomen beneath finely mottled with pale brownish, spiracles and linear marginal spots black; legs finely mottled with brownish; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; mesosternum centrally sulcate. Long. ♀ 17 mm. Exp. pronot. angl. 11 millim.

Hab. Bengal; Kurseong.

The comparatively short, apically tricarinate lateral angles of the pronotum will distinguish this species. I received it through Dr. Montandon.

Prionaca nigrescens, sp. n.

Black, more or less mottled with ochraceous; head punctate, transversely wrinkled, with fine more or less distinct longitudinal carinate lines, the most prominent at the middle of the central lobe, the apex rounded, the lateral lobes very slightly longer than the central lobe and cleft at their apices; antennæ black, first joint not reaching apex of head, second longest, third and fourth subequal, the latter ochraceous at base; pronotum coarsely punctate and rugulose with scattered ochraceous mottlings, a central ochraceous line not reaching base, on each side of which is a levigate ochraceous spot, lateral angles robust, somewhat strongly, laterally, and a little upwardly produced, their apices shortly acute, their margins serrate, lateral pronotal margins shortly obtusely dentate; scutellum thickly punctate, three levigate ochraceous spots at base, one at each basal angle and the third central, the lateral and apical margins very narrowly and obscurely dull ochraceous; corium thickly punctate, a somewhat large irregular impunctate ochraceous spot a little behind middle of disk; membrane pale bronzy brown; connexivum pale testaceous, spotted with black; sternum black, greyishly tomentose, finely punctate; abdomen dull ochraceous, the spiracles and lateral marginal spots black; coxæ and femora ochraceous, apical areas of femora, and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi, black; rostrum just reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; abdominal spine not extending beyond the posterior coxæ; sternum distinctly centrally sulcate. Long. ♂ $9\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Exp. pronot. angl. ♂ 7, ♀ 8 millim.

Hab. Bengal; Kurseong.

For the possession of this species I have to thank my friend Dr. Montandon.

Fam. BERYTIDÆ.

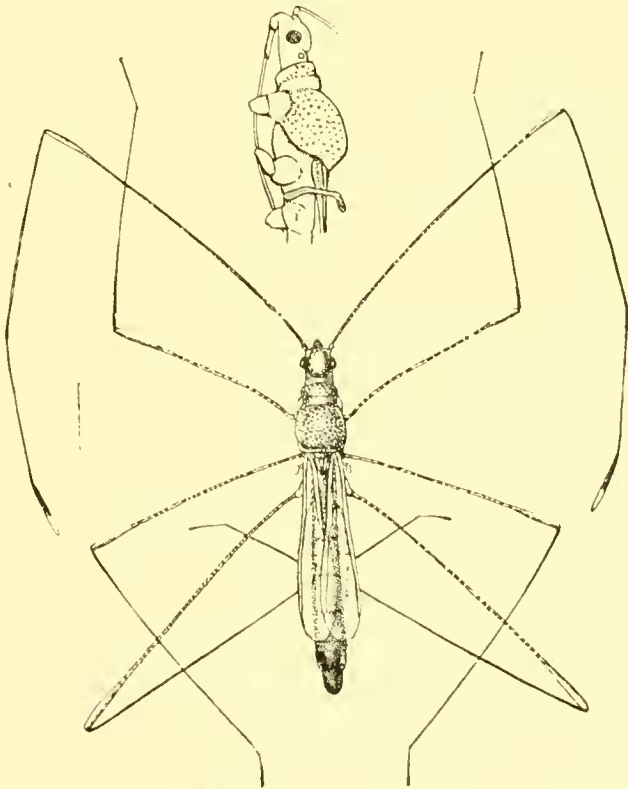
Genus TAPROBANUS, nov.

Body long and narrow; posterior femora passing apex of abdomen; hemelytra shorter than abdomen; head longer than broad, deflected and narrowed anteriorly, moderately globose; ocelli at a short distance from base, nearer lateral margins than to each other; eyes about midway between base and apex; antennæ with the first joint longest, a little shorter than the body, its apex slightly incrassated, second a little longer than third, fourth short and moderately incrassated; pronotum about one and a half times as long as head,

distinctly transversely impressed and narrowed at about one-third from anterior margin, remaining two-thirds moderately convex and distinctly declivous from base, the lateral margins a little rounded, basal margin truncate, anterior margin moderately convex; scutellum longer than broad; hemelytra extending to about the base of the penultimate abdominal segment; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, basal joint stoutest and reaching middle of head, legs long and slender, femora incrassated at apices, anterior legs with the tibiæ as long as femora, intermediate and posterior legs with the tibiæ distinctly longer than femora.

Taprobanus graveleyi, sp. n.

Shining ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ black, its apex white; head smooth, glabrous; eyes black; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, the anterior area elevated, depressed interiorly, a little nodulose at middle of anterior margin, basal margin narrowly lami-



TAPROBANUS GRAVELEYI.

nate; hemelytra pale ochraceous, the corium a little darker; femora finely spotted with black, the incrassated apices pale testaceous, tibiæ and tarsi fuscous. Long. 7 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (F. H. Graveley).

CAPYS MALACAIPUS (Faun. B. I. Rhynch. vol. iv. p. 490).

Capryella horni, Bredd. Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1907, p. 37.